

# Newport Mercury

VOLUME XLVI.--NO. 32. NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 17, 1914. WHOLE NUMBER 8,724.

## The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.  
A. B. SANBORN, }

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1868, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and is the only one published in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of four pages, containing news, with interesting reading material, and is published at a low price. It is a valuable source of information to all who are interested in the progress of the city and the state.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

- THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock.
- ADAMANT SOCIETY. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock.
- NEWPORT LODGE, No. 22, Independent Order of Sons of Benjamin. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock. Meetings on Wednesdays, 8 o'clock.

## Local Matters.

### Below Zero Weather.

Newport, like the rest of the country, has had a touch of real winter during the past week; in fact it has been rather more than a touch. The thermometers have registered as low as six below zero in the heart of the city, and when it is remembered that this was accompanied by a wind of a velocity of 70 miles or more, it can be considered some cold. People in northern New England might not consider the temperature very low, but for Newport it was a record-breaker, and few persons can be found who claim to remember a colder period. The zero weather lasted for two days and was followed by a snow storm, practically the first of the winter.

Monday afternoon the temperature began to fall rapidly and by sunset it had gone well below 20. The wind was blowing in terrific gusts, the velocity being estimated at more than 80 miles in some exposed places. Chimneys were blown down, shutters were torn from their fastenings, and many panes of glass were blown out of their sashes, but fortunately little damage of a really serious nature was caused. Shipping was practically suspended, and there was very little travel even on the streets.

The temperature continued to fall all night, and by morning it registered two below, with wind of hurricane velocity still prevailing. There was little business in the city, most business men devoting their attention to keeping warm and seeing that their pipes did not freeze. Few persons were on the street unless they were absolutely compelled to be out.

Tuesday night was even colder than the morning, although the wind was not so strenuous. At 11 o'clock the mark of five below zero was reached and this was about the limit. The temperature began to rise slowly, and by Wednesday morning it was the same as that of the previous day, two below. After that however the ascent was rapid and by noon it felt almost warm. There was a slight fall at dark, going down to about ten, but all night there was a gradual ascent and by morning the cold spell was pretty well broken. At noon a slight snow fall began, but it did not amount to a great deal.

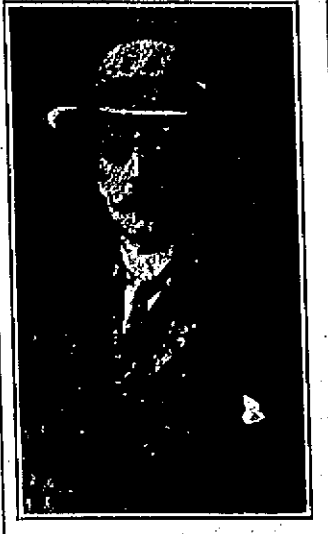
The fire department was kept busy, responding to box and still alarms, occasioned by the cold weather. Many persons were apprehensive of a serious conflagration on account of the cold weather and high winds but fortunately there was no serious fire in the center of the city. The fire that destroyed the D. B. Fearing stable gave the men of the department a mighty unpleasant job, but there was no serious danger to other property. Wednesday morning there was a box alarm for a fire on the roof of William H. Langley's house on Hope street but this was quickly extinguished.

The cold weather caused the ice to form rapidly, and Thursday morning the Newport Ice Company put a large force of men to work at the Lily pond, running in 7-inch ice of the highest quality. Many of the large consumers of ice are cutting for their own use.

The plumbers were kept busy for several days repairing water pipes that had frozen and burst. There were few houses that escaped entirely and many had their service completely interrupted.

### New District Court Judge.

In grand committee on Thursday, the General Assembly elected Hugh Barkly Baker judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District, displacing Judge Robert M. Franklin who has held that position for a number of years. The fight was a hard one, many of Judge Franklin's friends rallying to his support, but Mr. Baker had a substantial majority, receiving 73 votes to 60 for Mr. Franklin. In the Republican caucus



JAMES ANTHONY

Re-elected Sheriff of Newport County. On the previous day Mr. Baker had had a majority but the fight was carried onto the floor, where Mr. Franklin received the solid support of the Democratic and Progressive members as well as some of the Republicans.

This was the only change made in the Newport County officers. Sydney D. Harvey was re-elected clerk of the Superior Court for Newport County without opposition, James Anthony was elected high sheriff, and George H. Kelley clerk of the District Court. All these elections are for three-year terms.

Mr. James Anthony of Middletown, who was re-elected sheriff of Newport County, will complete twenty-three years in that office next May, having been elected for the first time many years before the May session at Newport was abolished. He will re-appoint the same deputy sheriffs as at present—Deputy Sheriff Frank L. DeBlois and Deputy Sheriff Frank P. King. Colonel King is also the keeper of the Newport County Jail.

### The Smith Murder Case.

Charles B. Smith, colored, of this city, has been on trial in Providence this week, for the second time, charged with causing the death of William P. Egan at the Beach on July 4th last. The jury disagreed at the first trial, which was held a short time before Christmas, and Smith has been held in the Providence County Jail to await a second trial. The case was removed to Providence County from Newport County on account of the prejudice that was believed to exist here.

Judge Sweeney is presiding at the present trial and Assistant Attorney General Livingston Ham is conducting the prosecution. The defendant is represented by Julius L. Mitchell of Providence and Clark Burdick of Newport. The evidence presented at the second trial was about the same as at the first. The defendant had trouble with sailors, and there was a fight. One of the sailors had a knife wound and Smith fled. Sailors pursued him and he drew a revolver and fired. The Egan boy fell dead upon the sand. Smith was chased by a crowd who threatened to lynch him, and he was finally rescued by the police and placed under arrest.

The prosecution completed its case Friday morning and the defense is now under way.

### Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Edna C. Chase. Mrs. Edna C. Chase, for many years a teacher in the public schools, died at her home on Tilley avenue on Thursday after a short illness from pneumonia. She was stricken with the disease only about a week before her death, but failed steadily until the end came. Mrs. Chase was a daughter of the late Abraham H. Tilley and a sister of Mrs. John M. Poppel and Mrs. George Nason. A number of other brothers and sisters have died, including George W. T. Tilley, Abram A. Tilley, Herbert C. Tilley, and Mrs. T. Mumford Seabury. She was elected a teacher in the public schools soon after her graduation from the old Newport High School, and resigned to marry the late John F. Chase in 1871. Her husband died within two years and she was again elected as teacher. She was held in high esteem by teachers and pupils alike, and her retirement in 1910 was deeply regretted. Since then she has made her home with her son, Mr. John F. Chase.

### Committee of 25.

The new committee of 25 held its first meeting on Monday evening, and organized by the election of Mr. Thomas B. Congdon as chairman, after the committee had been called to order by Mr. Fletcher W. Lawton of the first ward. Sub-committees were named by Chairman Congdon, and they afterward organized as follows:

First Department—W. J. Carr, chairman, T. J. Williams, secretary; J. H. Scannevin, Max Levy, J. M. Martin, Schools—H. A. Titus, chairman; G. W. Bachelier, Jr., secretary; T. B. Congdon, D. J. Sullivan, J. B. Sullivan. Parks, Police, and Public Property—A. R. O'Hanley, chairman; J. R. Austin, secretary; F. W. Winsor, H. H. Bradley, J. A. Diggins. Health—S. S. Thompson, chairman, W. A. Gilliam, secretary; E. A. Sherman, William Williams, M. J. Murphy. Highways and Street Lights—F. W. Lawton, chairman; W. H. Clarke, secretary; B. E. Downing, Ed. J. Alton Barker, J. E. Sullivan.

Various City Offices, etc.—G. W. Bachelier, Jr., chairman; T. J. Williams, secretary; J. H. Scannevin, H. A. Titus, J. Joseph M. Martin. The principal business of the first meeting was devoted to hearing Captain Roger Welles of the Training Station, who came before the board to call attention to the great need of radical improvements to Third street. Captain Welles read a letter that he had written to Admiral Knight, commandant of the Naval Station, and by the latter transferred to Mayor MacLeod with his endorsement.

The letter explained that Third street is the only approach to the Training Station by land, and that whatever may be the outcome of the proposed Washington street boulevard it will never take the place of Third street. Third street is narrow, so that two vehicles cannot pass without encroaching on the car track. There is no sidewalk, and the street is poorly lighted at night so that it is extremely dangerous for pedestrians. At the turn near the Training Station a vehicle and a street car cannot pass at the same time without great danger. In the winter the roadway is very muddy and in the summer it is very dusty. It is imperative that the roadway should be widened, curbed, and adequate sidewalks laid, and that it should be well lighted. The letter further called attention to the large amounts of money expended in Newport annually by the Navy Department and its men, and referred to the efforts that have been made to take the stations away from Newport.

At the conclusion of his letter Captain Welles answered a number of questions by the members. He said that the Navy Department had refused permission for a city sewer to cross its property, but he believed that the matter could be reopened if the city saw fit. The whole matter was referred to the sub-committee on streets and highways with instructions to have a plat prepared by the city engineer.

### Atlantic Fleet will be Here.

Newport will again have the big Atlantic fleet in the harbor next summer, according to the present plans of the department. Congressman O'Shaunessy has made inquiries at the Navy Department to learn where the fleet is to be during the next few months, and has received the following letter from Hon. Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy: My DEAR MR. O'SHAUNESSY:—I have received your letter of January 9th, inquiring whether the Atlantic Fleet will visit Newport this month. The present schedule of the Atlantic Fleet covers the period up to May 2, 1914, and the Fleet will not visit Newport before that time, but the Department has approved the statement of the Commander in Chief that at present it is his intention to base the Fleet on Narragansett Bay during the summer of 1914.

Sincerely yours, JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of Navy.

Three men charged with entering the Century Store last month, or with receiving stolen articles in connection with the break, have been taken in by the police and are being held to await the action of the grand jury in March. All were in the Navy and one had recently been dismissed as an undesirable man. The men were traced through the pawing of some of the watches that were stolen from the store.

Hon. Rathbone Gardner, a well known attorney of Providence, and former State Senator from that city, was married on Wednesday to Miss Katrine M. Froberg, of Providence. Bride and groom have started abroad on a wedding trip. It is understood that they will visit Sweden before they return to this country.

The Newport Taxicab Company announces that it has discontinued its taxicab service until next summer. The company has found that the permanent residents of Newport are not inclined to patronize cabs.

Miss Rebecca T. Bosworth in now reported as on the high road to complete recovery after her recent operation.

### O. A. R. Officers Installed.

In spite of the severity of the weather on Tuesday evening there was a good attendance of members and guests at the hall of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., where there was a joint public installation of the officers of the Post and of the Women's Relief Corps. William S. Bailey was again inducted into office as Commander of the Post, and Mrs. Ida McAuliffe as President of the Women's Relief Corps. The installing



WILLIAM S. BAILEY

Again Installed as Commander of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R.

officer for the Post was Past Commander Edwin H. Tilley, and for the Relief Corps Past Department President Hattie Ford, assisted by Past Department President Hattie Wheaton.

Following the ceremonies, a general social time was enjoyed. Refreshments were served, after which a musical programme was rendered and addresses were made by Commander Bailey, Past Department Commander A. K. McMahon, Comrade William Hamilton, and others.

### The new officers are as follows:

- LAWTON-WARREN POST.  
Commander—William S. Bailey.  
Senior Vice Commander—William S. Sleed.  
Junior Vice Commander—Frank P. Gomes.  
Quartermaster—Andrew K. McMahon.  
Adjutant—Charles H. Clarke.  
Chaplain—John T. Delano.  
Officer of the Day—A. Jackson Barker.  
Officer of the Guard—Theodore S. Hudson.
- RELIEF CORPS.  
President—Mrs. Ida McAuliffe.  
Senior Vice President—Mrs. Marie Richter.  
Junior Vice President—Mrs. Tillie Spooner.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Margaret Hamilton.  
Conductor—Mrs. Ella S. Dunbar.  
Secretary—Mrs. Jennie Sisson.  
Chaplain—Mrs. Martha Hunnewell.  
Guard—Mrs. Evelyn Hunnewell.  
Assistant Conductor—Mrs. Nettie Wetherell.  
Assistant Guard—Mrs. Katherine Dawley.  
Color Bearers—Mrs. Cecil Spooner, Mrs. Sarah Penbody, Mrs. Mary Twomey, Mrs. Nellie Connell.

### Board of Aldermen.

The regular meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening when the business transacted was largely of a routine nature. It was announced that the new automobile chemical engine for the fire department was not quite ready for shipment although the contract time was up, and a week's delay was granted. The contract for receiving the city deposits and paying checks went to the Aquidneck National Bank this time, at a bonus of \$4675. The other bidders were the Newport Trust Company and the National Exchange Bank. The contract for bonds for city officers went to J. B. Parsonage & Son for \$265.50, four bids of the same amount being received. Weekly bills and pay rolls were approved. Action was taken on a number of applications for minor licenses.

A communication was received from the Town of Middletown in regard to the charge for work at the Middletown end of the new bridge over the creek at Easton's Beach. Itemized bills were presented, and a copy of the vote of the town meeting that authorized the work was included. The whole matter was referred to the city solicitor.

Mr. George N. Durfee, who died in Fall River on Thursday, was well known in Rhode Island, having been for a time town clerk of the town of Tiverton and member of the Legislature from that town. A son, Mr. George N. Durfee, Jr., now resides in Newport, although engaged in business in Fall River. Mr. Durfee was a veteran of the Civil War, having served as captain in the 7th Rhode Island, with an honorable record. For a number of years he had conducted a successful real estate business in Fall River.

### School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, and as this was the first of the municipal year it was necessary to swear in the new members and effect a new organization. Dr. C. F. Barker was unanimously re-elected chairman, this being his twenty-first election. Mr. Thomas P. Peckham was unanimously elected vice chairman and in the absence of Dr. Barker he took the chair. The salary of superintendent and clerk was fixed at \$3000 and Herbert Warren Lull was elected to that office for the fifteenth time.

### The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the four weeks ending December 19, 1913, was 3737, the average number belonging \$480.6, the average attendance \$281.9, the per cent. of attendance 94.2, cases of tardiness 296, and cases of dismissal 74.

During December eight pupils left the city, one went to work, one left on account of illness, and two were sent home because they were under age.

Increase over last month 30, over the same month of last year 45.

In the Townsend Industrial School 1172 pupils were enrolled in the regular work and 87 from the parochial schools for cooking. The average attendance in the evening schools for four weeks ending January 3, 1914, was as follows:

	Men	Women
Elementary	31.1	16.3
Mechanical Drawing	16.0	
Freehand Drawing	2.0	4.0
Bookkeeping	2.8	2.4
Stenography-Typewriting	5.0	6.4
Machine Work	12.4	
Chemistry	7.7	
	77.0	29.1

### Board of Health.

Beginning Monday, December 3, 1913, 6 cases have been reported to this office, 4 of scarlet fever and 2 of diphtheria. Of these 3 were in the public schools, and they excluded 6 other pupils.

### Financial.

Although it is now ancient history, there should be some official record of the financial embarrassment of this department in December. For at least 20 years and probably for a longer time, the state appropriations for schools have been received before the end of the financial year of the city, although parts of the said appropriations may have been somewhat delayed during the year. This year the appropriation for apparatus (\$200), for evening schools (\$500), and for the Rogers High School (\$1,000), came approximately on time. The regular \$1,500 for schools (\$100 for each school, not exceeding 15 in number), due in July, was received December 22, but the \$356 for supervision and the \$3,658.07 for teachers (which is based on the school census) were not received before the salaries for December were due or before the city treasurer closed his books for the year.

This department had on hand to meet the December bills \$3,149.74, and this amount plus the \$3,658.07 due from the state would have balanced its books. The \$3,149.74 was for December, and therefore the Board of Aldermen authorized the city treasurer to make only a 50 per cent payment of all salaries with the exception of the janitors' salaries, which were paid in full.

This plan would have resulted in dis-appointment, inconvenience, and possibly in real hardship, for the teachers; but it was impossible in the brief space of time for the Representative Council to make an emergency appropriation to meet the deficit. It was in this crisis that Mr. J. K. Sullivan quietly placed his check in the hands of city treasurer as a loan to cover the deficiency and to pay the salaries in full. The salaries were paid and all those whose names appeared on the pay rolls, as well as this public-spirited citizen, who made the full payments possible.

### School Baths.

Because of the agitation for school baths the question naturally arises whether there is a need. All the pupils of grades III-IX were asked to write on a slip of paper (without the names) whether at home they had a bathroom. Of the 1922 pupils who were present 745 answered "No"—or almost 40 per cent. This does not mean that 745 have no bathing facilities at home, but they have not what is no longer a luxury but a necessity—viz., a modern bathroom. It so happens that this need is not confined to any one district of the city, and therefore it may be well to make a beginning in a building that will best help the playgrounds. Of course, in the new building the baths should be included in the original plan and also, if the appropriation permits, in the enlarged Coggeshall.

### \$1200 was added for baths, one half for up town and one half for down town.

The following recommendations of the committee on teachers were adopted:

First—That on account of illness Miss Rebecca T. Bosworth and Miss Florence T. Carr be granted leave of absence during January and February (or so much of these months as may be necessary), at one third of their salaries during their absence.

Second—That Miss Emmie R. Brannan substitute for Miss Bosworth and Miss Agnes Buchanan as substitute for Miss Carr be paid at the minimum salary rate of \$440 per year.

On motion of Mr. Coveit it was unanimously voted to extend the thanks of the committee to Mr. J. K. Sullivan for the aid in paying the teachers. It was announced that Chairman Barker would make up the list of committees and mail them, and the Superintendent was authorized to prepare the School Manual and have it printed. A bronze tablet of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, the gift of Mr. J. Robinson Eldred, to the Lenthal School through Mr. Henry W. Clarke was accepted. Mr. Lull was given permission to attend the annual convention of school superintendents in Richmond, Va., in February, and the committee adjourned.

### Demands Charter Amendment.

At a time when some of the devoted advocates of the present city charter are inclined to become hysterical in their condemnation of everybody who dares to advocate an amendment to the charter, it is only necessary to turn to the November issue of the Civic League Bulletin, which is presumably not allied with the powers that prey, to find one of the strongest arguments in favor of charter revision. The Bulletin says:

"In its issue of Saturday, November 8, the Daily News noted the fact that, with ten days of the time required by law still left, the nomination papers of thirty-eight candidates were already on file at the City Clerk's office, while a year ago on the same date not one paper had been filed. To a superficial observer this might seem a cheering indication of an increasing interest among the citizens in the government of their city—a wonderful advance towards that desired end of democracy 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.' A more thoughtful student of municipal affairs, however, deplors the fact that the system of self-nomination allowed by the present charter is directly fostering the principle of the man seeking the office, rather than the office the man, and sees in this eagerness for public service a very grave danger to the city's welfare.

Since it is now generally recognized that the municipality is really a big business corporation and that the issues of a city election are not partisan, then men who are to be entrusted with the management of that business must be capable administrators, of recognized character, ability, and experience. It is only reasonable, therefore, to demand that we have some method of naming suitable candidates from whom the voters may choose their leaders, and that no one be accepted as a candidate for any office unless he possesses the required qualifications of fitness. When any voter can offer himself as a candidate for any office he wishes, provided only that he complies with the formality of obtaining a definite number of signatures on his nomination paper, the matter of fitness for service is entirely ignored. A signature on a nomination paper is too often given, 'just to let the man run if he wants to,' it is by no means an approval of the candidate or a guarantee of his character and ability, and frequently does not carry with it the signer's support at the polls.

"From a list of candidates, in some cases, at least, self-chosen from motives of personal ambition, how is the conscientious voter, eager to secure the best possible administration for his city, to make a wise choice at the coming election?"

### Fearing Barn Burned.

The men of the Newport fire department had one of their most trying experiences last Tuesday evening, when the barn on the estate of Hon. Daniel B. Fearing was practically entirely destroyed while the temperature was several degrees below zero and a high gale was raging. In consequence of the severe weather many of the men were frost-bitten and received other injuries. The fight lasted for several hours, and within that time, the buildings, hose, and even the men were coated with heavy ice.

In the absence of Mr. Fearing in Bermuda, his Newport estate is in charge of his coachman and gardener, who were in the barn when the fire broke out, the coachman having quarters in the second floor. The fire was discovered in a closet and the alarm was given at once, but when the department responded there was some delay in forcing the locked gates that gave admission to the grounds. The hose streams were inadequate and by the time the steamers had been connected up there was little that could be done to save the barn.

The men and apparatus were kept at work for several hours and managed to save some of the walls, but the whole structure is practically a total wreck. The cause of the fire is unknown although it was stated that plumbers had been at work there during the day, thawing out frozen pipes.











## CURLEY NEXT BOSTON MAYOR

Has 5720 More Votes Than  
Kenny in City Election

### POLITICAL UPSET IS COMPLETE

Men Who Have Controlled Votes of  
Certain Wards For Years Step  
Down and Out—Citizens' Municipal  
League and Good Government  
Forces Are Moulded

Congressman James M. Curley was  
elected mayor of Boston at the city  
election.

He won with a majority of 6720  
votes, receiving a total of 43,262  
votes, as against 37,542 for his  
opponent, Thomas J. Kenny, the can-  
didate endorsed by the Citizens' Mu-  
nicipal League and the Good Govern-  
ment association.

The total vote cast was 80,669, as  
against 85,383 in the Storrow-Pil-  
grimage contest four years ago.

Two of the three candidates en-  
dorsed by the Good Government as-  
sociation for the council, George W.  
Coleman and Daniel J. McDonald,  
were elected.

William H. Woods defeated Henry  
M. Hagan for third place in the coun-  
cil contest by 250 votes. The other  
two defeated candidates for the city  
council were Fred J. Kneeland and  
Patrick A. Kearns.

David D. Scannell and Michael H.  
Corcoran, endorsed by the Public  
Schools association, defeated James  
M. Hayes and Frederick L. Hogan  
for the school committee by very large  
majorities.

The city was carried for license by  
11,435 votes.

Curley won a notable victory, car-  
rying sixteen out of the twenty-six  
wards of the city. His victory was  
made all the more remarkable be-  
cause he had the opposition of many  
of the Democratic leaders of the city.

Although Mayor Fitzgerald was not in  
the open for Kenny it was well known  
that his sympathies leaned that way  
in the contest.

With the defeat of Kenny the con-  
trol of the Democratic machine in  
Boston passed from Mayor Fitzger-  
ald to Curley. Together with the  
mayor, Messrs. Thilly of ward 18,  
Leary of ward 2 and Donovan of ward  
9, picturesque figures in politics, who  
for years have controlled the votes of  
their wards, stepped down and out.

The upset was complete and tremen-  
dous. A new political machine  
was created in a day. Instead of  
Lansbury-Fitzgerald, the title of the  
controlling forces in the city now  
reads Lansbury-Curley. Within a  
year it will probably read James M.  
Curley.

The rent of the Good Government  
and Citizens' Municipal League forces,  
backing Kenny, was complete.

With a plentiful plurality handed to  
him by Martin Lansbury in wards 6  
and 8, Curley swept out into the sub-  
urban wards and upset all calculations  
by either holding his own or capturing  
these former strongholds of the  
"reform" forces. The heavy vote  
cast by the Progressives and the un-  
willingness of the Republicans to  
move themselves to the polls on ac-  
count of the cold are the reasons  
given for this.

The vote cast was very light.  
Two wards, which formerly rolled up  
tremendous majorities for the can-  
didate of the U. A. A., fell far be-  
hind, while the out-of-town Repub-  
lican wards turned to Curley in a sur-  
prising manner.

Councilman Kenny, no whit cast  
down by his defeat, visited his  
headquarters and sent congratulations  
to Curley.

### MOVEMENT IS NATION WIDE

Many States Give Approval of "Go-  
to-Church" Sunday Plan

Reports received at the headquar-  
ters of the Christian Endeavor so-  
ciety in Boston indicate that the sug-  
gestion that Go-to-Church Sunday be  
made a national movement has met  
with encouraging response, accord-  
ing to a statement from General Sec-  
retary Shaw of the society.

Among messages endorsing the  
plan, given out by Shaw, were some  
from Vice President Marshall and  
Governors Goldsborough of Maryland,  
Hays of Arkansas, Ammons of Col-  
orado, Mann of Virginia and Glynn of  
New York.

According to Shaw, an elaborate  
campaign has been planned in Chi-  
cago for Feb. 1. In Massachusetts  
the State Federation of Churches has  
named Feb. 8 as a state-wide go-to-  
church Sunday.

### GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Mayor Riddle of Atlantic City de-  
manded a kiss as fee for the eugenic  
marriage of Miss Aurora Borraro and  
Dr. John Bruent. The fee was paid.

After being permitted to sing a  
hymn and pray, Louis Peck and Wal-  
do Jones, negroes, were lynched at  
Tampa, Fla., for an attack on Case  
Tompkins, a white planter.

More than 100 would-be suicides in  
Chicago have been dissuaded from  
ending their lives by the anti-suicide  
bureau of the Salvation Army.

Calvin M. Woodward, dean of  
Washington university, Civil war vet-  
eran and native of Fitchburg, Mass.,  
died at St. Louis, aged 77.

Admiral George S. Bonaparte died  
at London, aged 78.

Count Sukinori Ito, fleet admiral of  
Japan, and late chief of the naval  
staff, died at Tokyo, aged 70.

Mayor Fordyce of Paterson, N. J.,  
refused to appoint women to the  
board of education, saying they were  
"not the equal of men from an intelli-  
gent viewpoint."

## CITY IS RUINED BY TIDAL WAVE

Kumamoto Suffers Severely  
From Earthquake Shock

### MANY THOUSANDS ARE DEAD

Wall of Water Washed Up as Result  
of Volcanic Eruption Sweeps All  
Before It—Great Suffering in Many  
Districts of Japan—Five Hundred  
Square Miles Devastated

A second tidal wave, caused by re-  
newed activity of the volcano Bakura-  
Jima, swept the coast of the island  
of Kiusiu at Kumamoto, Japan,  
bringing a fresh toll of death in the  
series of calamities which are over-  
whelming the Japanese empire.

Washed up by the earthquake  
shocks which are accompanying the  
violent eruption of Bakura-Jima an  
irretrievable wall of water rolled over  
the harbor at Kumamoto, sinking  
ships and quays, and destroying part  
of the city. Kumamoto had a popula-  
tion of 80,000, many thousands of  
whom are dead, missing and home-  
less.

A wireless dispatch from a Japa-  
nese warship in Kagoshima bay said  
that the west side of the Bakura-Jima  
volcano burst yesterday, throwing  
molten lava for miles into the bay.  
The mountain is now a fiery furnace,  
with flames and smoke billowing for  
6000 feet above the seething craters.

The blowing off of the mountain's  
cap was accompanied by more severe  
earthquake shocks than had previous-  
ly been felt in Sakuma province. The  
waters of the bay became so turbid  
from the subterranean distur-  
bances that the relief ships had to  
withdraw from the vicinity of Bakura  
Island.

Clouds of steam arose from the wa-  
ter where the molten lava rolled into  
the bay.

In all directions north of the strick-  
en city of Kagoshima earth tremors  
brought damage. Buildings were  
shaken down. Railroad bridges were  
destroyed, preventing the shipment of  
food and clothing into the devastated  
district.

More than 13,000 homes have been  
destroyed, it is estimated. Of the  
100,000 refugees many are missing.  
Greater fissures opened in the earth  
in the district north of Kagoshima,  
where bodies of homeless have taken  
refuge. Some of these fissures are  
nearly a mile long and as they  
stretched apart engulfed houses, trees  
and human beings.

A robe of 600 square miles was de-  
vastated.

Emperor Yoshihito has received  
telegrams from all parts of the world  
expressing sympathy for the chain of  
calamities which have stricken Japan.  
There are 10,000,000 starving people  
in the famine stricken provinces of  
the north.

At a conference of ministers in  
Tokyo it was decided to donate 2,000,  
000 yen as a preliminary relief mea-  
sure.

Scientists reported to the govern-  
ment that the worst eruptions of Ba-  
kura-Jima and other volcanoes in  
southern Japan will probably follow.  
Warnings have been sent to all quar-  
ters for the people to protect them-  
selves against earthquake shocks.

President Wilson issued an appeal  
to the American people, as president  
of the American Red Cross, for funds  
to assist the people of Japan, who are  
suffering not only from earthquake,  
but the failure of crops.

Red Cross headquarters announced  
that an appeal had been sent out to  
all state chapters, asking local chap-  
ters to gather the funds.

### LABOR MEN INDICTED

Moyer and Thirty-Seven Other Offi-  
cials Charged With Conspiracy

President Moyer of the Western  
Federation of Miners and thirty-seven  
other officials of that organization were  
indicted for conspiracy on three  
counts by the grand jury at Hough-  
ton, Mich.

Warrants were prepared for the  
thirty-eight union men accused of  
conspiracy, and the deputy sheriffs  
scoured over the country serving  
them. Circuit court commissioners  
in Houghton and Calumet were kept  
busy approving bonds of \$1000, under  
which many of the prisoners were re-  
leased.

### TWO FIREMEN KILLED

Caught by Collapse of Wall as Bangor  
Opera House Is Destroyed

Two firemen were killed by the col-  
lapse of a wall, one other was prob-  
ably fatally injured, and three were  
severely hurt in a \$75,000 fire which  
destroyed the opera house at Bangor,  
Me.

The dead are John Leonard and  
Walter Merrill. John Collins is dy-  
ing. Dennis Dorren, James Flanagan  
and District Chief Frank Gran-  
ville were badly injured.

Cut in Phone Bills Ordered  
A 10 percent reduction on telephone  
bills by the New York Telephone com-  
pany has been ordered by the New  
York state public service commission.

### QUARRELED OVER MONEY

Allen, Who Murdered Cunningham,  
Receives Life Sentence

William B. Allen, charged with the  
murder of Francis B. Cunningham, in  
the Westville woods, pleaded guilty at  
New Haven to second degree murder  
and was sentenced to life imprison-  
ment in the state prison.

It was alleged that the two men  
quarreled over money and that Allen  
later lured Cunningham into the  
woods and shot him.

## DISMEMBERED BODY FOUND ABOARD BARGE

Skipper Held as Slay of  
New Bedford Mill Worker

Charles Matroni, captain of the  
barge Salpo, was held at New Bed-  
ford, Mass., without bail for a hear-  
ing Jan. 31 on the charge of the mur-  
der of Annie Welsh, a mill worker.

Louis Therrien, who called the at-  
tention of the police to the crime, was  
held as a witness and was committed  
to jail in default of \$100 sureties.  
His daughter Flora was held on a  
technical charge.

According to the police, Matroni  
and the Welsh woman met in the  
back room of a saloon, the woman  
later accompanying the captain to the  
Salpo.

When the police boarded the barge  
they found the woman's body dismem-  
bered. The police theory is that the  
woman tried to rob Matroni and he  
struck her a fatal blow, then became  
frightened and intended to dispose of  
her body in the waters of the har-  
bor.

### NEW ORDER HURT SHIPPERS

Rate Raise in New Hampshire Sus-  
pended Until Aug. 1

The New Hampshire state pub-  
lic service commission issued an  
order suspending until Aug. 1, 1914,  
the new schedule of express rates  
fixed by the American, National and  
Canadian express companies in com-  
pliance with the new "block system"  
rate order of the federal interstate  
commerce commission.

The commission finds that the in-  
terstate commerce commission order,  
while making a substantial reduction  
in long distance rates, increases rates  
for short hauls, and, as most of the  
express business of New Hampshire  
is within the state, the order works a  
hardship on New Hampshire shippers.

### JUDGE DROPS DEAD

Was Preparing to Leave His Home to  
Attend Session of Court

Judge Nathan D. Pratt of the su-  
perior court dropped dead at his home  
at Lowell, Mass., as he was getting  
ready to go to Boston to preside at  
the fifth session of the Suffolk su-  
perior court. An attack of indigestion  
had affected his heart.

Mr. Pratt was appointed to the su-  
perior bench by Governor Foss in  
1911 and was 62 years of age. He  
was admitted to the bar here in 1876.  
He was elected as city solicitor of  
Lowell in 1883, became an alderman  
in 1886 and two years later was de-  
feated as Democratic candidate for  
mayor.

### FROM AUGUSTA TO QUEBEC

Plans For Building New Highway  
Between the Two Cities

A new highway is to be built be-  
tween Augusta, Me., and the city of  
Quebec, according to an announce-  
ment by the Maine state highway com-  
mission.

The Quebec government has appor-  
portioned \$400,000 for the construc-  
tion of the road from Quebec to the  
Maine line, a distance of ninety-  
eight miles. Maine will build to the  
Quebec line, the distance from Augus-  
ta to the boundary being about 131  
miles.

### NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS

The Brockton, Mass., school com-  
mittee will employ a supervisor to at-  
tend dances conducted by high school  
pupils.

Ten-year-old Edward Barry of  
Lynn, Mass., paid two fingers for his  
curiosity as to what a dynamite cap  
would do if thrown into the fire.

A new low death rate for Providence  
was established last year. The rate  
for 1913 was 16.12 per 1000 popula-  
tion.

Hugh J. Riley, engineer at the  
Leicester, Mass., Knitting company's  
plant, while in the engine room, fell  
into the main belt and was instantly  
killed. His body was torn into bits.

Tipping in hotels, restaurants and  
other public places is to be prohibited  
if a bill presented in the Rhode Is-  
land legislature by Senator Munroe of  
Providence becomes a law.

During twenty-four hours of a cold  
snap the Boston Consolidated Gas  
company broke all records held by the  
concern for daily output, a total of  
26,955,000 cubic feet.

The state is urged to make more  
adequate provision for the care of the  
eyes of school children. In a report  
of the Massachusetts commission for  
the blind.

More than half the people who live  
in Connecticut have deposits in the  
savings banks, according to the an-  
nual report of the bank commis-  
sioners.

A six-tenement house was destroyed  
by fire at Dodgeville, Mass., with a  
loss of \$10,000.

Driver Fred S. Morrill, a veteran  
fireman of the Manchester, N. H.,  
fire department, was blown from a  
steam fire engine by the gale and fa-  
tally injured.

The body of M. J. Hennessey, 35,  
single, a former employee of the Cam-  
bridge, Mass., Gas Light company,  
was found hanging from a beam of an  
outbuilding on the grounds of the  
Gas Light company.

Honeymoon on Street Car  
Sarah Ishinsky, aged 13, told the  
New York court her honeymoon con-  
sisted of an all-night ride on a trol-  
ley car with a box of crackers and a  
can of salmon as a wedding break-  
fast. Harold Owen, 18, her husband,  
was indicted for abduction.

More Policewomen Wanted  
Chicago's experiment with police-  
women has proven so successful that  
the city council will be asked for funds  
to employ fifteen more women police.

## CRACKED FOR THIRD TIME WITHIN YEAR

Robbers Again Tackle Safe in  
a Boston Ticket Agency

Safe blowers visited the office of  
Colpitta's ticket and tourist agency on  
the second floor of the building at 333  
Washington street, Boston, and blew  
the two-ton steel safe, but failed to  
get through the inside door, escaping  
without getting anything for their  
pains.

This is the third time within a year  
that the Colpitta office has been  
broken into and the safe blown. The  
work is believed to have been that of  
professionals, as the blowing off of  
the big outside door was a clean job  
that could not have been done by oth-  
ers than professionals.

The safe contained tickets and  
money amounting to \$6000, and it is  
believed the robbers knew this but  
were frightened away before they  
could get into the inside of the safe.

### IN NEED OF AID

Japan Appalled by Disaster Which  
Overwhelm the Nation

With the devastation of the south-  
ern part of the island of Kiusiu by  
volcanic eruption, tidal waves, earth-  
quake and fire following the crop  
failure in northern Japan, where 10,-  
000,000 people are starving, the Ja-  
panese government is facing the most  
appalling national problem of modern  
ages.

While the foreign office estimates  
the loss of life in the eruption of the  
volcano Bakura-Jima at 300, private  
telegrams from the south indicate  
that the final death list will run into  
the thousands. Hundreds were also  
hurt in flight, many of them fatally.

The Japanese government may be  
forced to appeal to the outside world  
for financial aid, as it is estimated that  
\$25,000,000 at least will be needed to  
succor all the victims of disaster in  
the north and south.

### AGREEMENT IS RATIFIED

New Haven Directors Favour the Plan  
of Dissolution

The directors of the New York,  
New Haven and Hartford railroad  
ratified the agreement recently en-  
tered into by Chairman Elliott and  
Attorney General McInerney for the  
dissolution of the New Haven sys-  
tem through the divorce of the Boston  
and Maine and Boston and Albany  
railroads, all its trolley lines, and  
some steamship lines.

The directors accepted the resigna-  
tion of J. P. Morgan, Edwin Minar  
and Helen L. Stone. The return to  
the company's treasury of any moneys  
or bankers' commissions appointed in  
connection with the proposed issue  
of debenture bonds annulled by the  
Massachusetts supreme court was  
authorized.

### PARDON IS REFUSED

Money Lender Tolman Must Complete  
Term in New York Prison

Governor Glynn of New York  
has refused finally to pardon D. H.  
Tolman, the convicted New York  
money lender.

District Attorney Whitman refused  
to say he favored an absolute pardon  
for Tolman, and this was the chief  
cause for the failure to obtain the  
prisoner's release. The governor re-  
quires the endorsement of the trial  
judge and the prosecutor in every  
case where he exercises clemency.

### PATROLMAN SUSPENDED

Woman Charges That Worcester  
Copper Embraced Her

Charges that Patrolman John J.  
Murphy embraced her and otherwise  
acted in a manner unbecoming an of-  
ficer are made by Mrs. Bessie Levine  
in a complaint to the Worcester,  
Mass., authorities.

As a result of her allegations, Mur-  
phy has been indefinitely suspended,  
and Mayor Wright, it is understood,  
is to act in the matter. Murphy will  
be given a hearing.

### RASH ON HANDS

### ITCHED AND BURNED

Skin Cracked. Would Wake Scratch-  
ing Them. Deep Cuts. Could Not  
Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Cuti-  
cure Ointment Cured in Two Weeks.

Fifth St., Leominster, Mass.—"My  
hands began to itch, then the skin got thick  
and in some places cracked, and other parts  
water and matter would  
come out of them. They itched  
at night so that I would  
wake up scratching them  
and could not stop until I  
would bring the blood. This  
of course made them a great  
deal worse. There were  
pimples on them and when  
I scratched there would  
water come out of them and then there was  
a rash and deep cuts on my hands. They  
itched and burned so much that I really  
did not know what I was doing. I could  
not sleep. Nobody can imagine what I  
suffered."

"I tried everything, but nothing seemed  
to help me. I decided to send for a sample  
of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they  
did me so much good I bought a cake of  
Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Oint-  
ment. I washed my hands in hot water and  
Cuticura Soap at night and put the Cuti-  
cure Ointment on before going to bed and  
put an old white sock on each hand.  
In two weeks I was completely cured."

(Signed) Mrs. Marie Lavin, Jan. 10, 1913.  
A single cake of Cuticura Soap (25c) and  
box of Cuticura Ointment (50c) are often  
sufficient when all else has failed. Send  
throughout the world. Sample of each  
mailed free, with soap skin book. Address  
postcard "Cuticura," Dept. T, Boston.

Write to show and receive with Cuti-  
cure Soap with this book for skin and scalp

They were talking about improving  
an opportunity the other afternoon,  
when Secretary of the Interior Lane  
contributed to the conversation.

"Makes me think," he smilingly said,  
"of a youngster who lives in our town.  
One afternoon he was invited to a party  
where, of course, refreshments were  
bountifully served."

"Won't you have something more,  
Willie?" asked the pretty hostess, to-  
ward the close of the feast.

"No, thank you," replied Willie, with  
an expression of great satisfaction, "I'm  
full."

"Well, then," smiled the hostess,  
"put some fruit and cakes in your pocket  
to eat on the way home."

"No, thank you," came the rather  
startling response of Willie; "they're  
full, too."

The Other Kind.

"I don't see you on the messenger  
force now, Billy," said the lady with the  
envelope in her hand.

"No; I've got a good job with a dog  
fancier," replied Billy as he puffed a  
cigarette.

"With a dog fancier? What do you  
do—feed the dogs?"

"No. When a lady buys a dog I  
teach her to whistle."—Stray Stories.

The main pursuits of the suburbanite  
are trails and servants.—Lippincott's.

1795 - 1914

## THE NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY.

Originally Incorporated as a State Bank in 1795 under  
the name of the Bank of Rhode Island.

Its Officers and Directors have always taken a great in-  
terest in the prosperity of our City.

We are fully equipped in every department of banking,  
and shall be pleased to have you open an account with us.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, President,  
CLARK BURDICK, Vice President,  
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

## CHAFING DISHES



With an ALCOHOL Lamp With ELECTRICITY

You must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

You insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can direct all your attention to the cooking.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

JAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

## Why not see US about it?

If you are contemplating any work along publicity lines—  
Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets.  
Circular Work

We are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a  
complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge  
of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed un-  
der no circumstances to produce anything but the best work  
possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are  
combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and  
and serve you well.

Why not see US about it?  
We can do any work that can be done in any  
Printing Office in the United States.

## Mercury Publishing Company.

182 THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## GRANTS RAISE IN WAGES

Arbitration Board Decides in Favor of  
Boston Elevated Employees

The Boston Elevated railway arbi-  
tration award gives motormen and  
conductors a minimum of 26.25 cents  
an hour and a maximum of 32 cents  
an hour after six years.

Motormen on rapid transit lines  
are given 28.25 cents an hour, with  
31 cents as a maximum after six  
years.

Guards are given 24.75 cents an  
hour with a maximum of 28.5 cents  
after six years.

Brakemen are given 21.05 with a  
maximum of 24.75.

Gatekeepers are given 17.5 with a  
maximum of 21.

## SCHOOL THE NEXT STEP

"Movies" For Inmates of Maryland  
House of Correction

Close on the abolition at the Mary-  
land house of correction of the striped  
suit, fogging, "cutting up" and soli-  
tary confinement comes the announce-  
ment that within a short time a mov-  
ing picture outfit will be installed in  
the institution.

Recently a phonograph was given  
to the prison and "good" prisoners  
are allowed during recreation hours  
and on Sundays to listen to the in-  
strument. The improvement in con-  
duct among the 400 or more men and  
women has been so marked that Su-  
perintendent Lanford and the board  
of managers decided to give them  
the "movies." The next step in re-  
form will be the establishment of a  
school.

Congress started upon the last  
stage of the long regular session, with  
the calendars of both houses crowded  
with legislation of varied and far-  
reaching character.

Kenneth Gordon was arrested at  
New York charged with robbing his  
employers, a Manhattan bank. Es-  
timating time of \$10,000 by forcing in-  
formations to Chicago.

## Mellower in Flavor.

If there is a difference between rural wit and any other kind, it is this—that rural wit is mellower in flavor. In this it resembles English wit; the rough corners have been rounded off by the attrition of years, and more nearly perfect jokes result.

Ira Heasore drove into town just before the big rain the other day, and he saw Orlo Tuttle sitting in his bar, and under all the spears around his house. So Ira pulls up and hollers at Orlo:

"Hey, Orlo! What ye doin'?"  
"Looks like rain, an' I'm settin' out these tubs so's the woman can have some soft water for her washin' Monday," answers Orlo, all innocent like and not thinkin' about what a great coddler Ira is.

"Shut!" says Ira. "You won't get no soft water."  
"Why not?"

"Cause its goin' to rain hard."—Haw-haw-haw! Gilt up.

## Convinced

During the demonstration of his new kinetophone, Thomas A. Edison said: "With this invention a motor may hear himself speak as well as see himself act. Let us hope he won't be disappointed, like the piccolo-player in a music-store who urged to buy a phonograph. The dealer, as a last resort got the man to make a phonograph record of the 'Last Days of Pompeii' with his own piccolo."

"The dealer then ran the tune off, while the player—a really wonderful performer—listened with a strange, frowning air. At the end the dealer said: "There! Isn't that wonderful?" "If—well—yes," said the piccolo-player.

"And now," said the dealer briskly, "are you going to buy the phonograph?"

"No," the player answered, "I'm going to sell the piccolo."—Everybody's Magazine.

## Jungle Experience.

The hour was rather late, and conversation at the club had turned upon mysterious midnight noises. An eerie feeling pervaded the atmosphere, and a spare young man struck a further weird note.

"Gentlemen," he said, "for real two give me the roaring of the lion, or sharp trumpeting of an elephant, borne on the still night air as you lie silent and inert."

They looked at him in surprise. Was this spare youth some great traveler? "Have you really slept in the jungle and heard these sounds?" queried one of his listeners with interest.

"Well, not exactly," said the youth, as he edged toward the door; "but I sleep with my window open, and my rooms are by the zoological garden."

## Establishing Her Identity.

She walked into a branch bank on upper Broadway, New York, and pushed a check through the paying teller's window.

"You will have to be identified," said he. "You don't know you, madam?" "You don't, eh?" said the woman, with fire in her eyes. "Aren't you the father of the Smith family that has a flat in the Filmerin apartments?"

"—a-s—,"  
"Well, I am the red-headed janitress that your wife's always complaining about. When she left home this morning I heard you say: 'Emily, if our children get fighting with that old fury in the basement, don't quarrel with her. Wait till I get home and let me talk with her.' Now if you think you can get the best of an argument with—"

"Here's your money, madam," said the paying teller, and she took it and went. —Everybody's Magazine.

## In Stock.

There is a proprietor of a shop in the city, a man of most excitable temperament, who is forever scolding his clerks for their indifference in the matter of possible sales.

One day, hearing a clerk say to a customer, "No, we have not had any for a long time," the proprietor unable to countenance such an admission, began to work himself into the usual rage. Fixing a glassy eye on his clerk, he said to the customer:

"We have plenty in reserve, ma'am; plenty downstairs."

Whereupon the customer looked dazed, and then, to the amazement of the proprietor, burst into hysterical laughter, and quit the shop.

"What did she say to you?" demanded the proprietor of the clerk.

"We haven't had any rain lately."—Houston Post.

## Useful Obits.

The young wife approached her husband a few days before Christmas and confided in a little whisper:

"Dear, I just can't wait till Christmas to tell you what I've got for a gift."

"Well, what have you got me?" he inquired.

"I've got you a new coffee percolator, and a new pair of the dearest lace draperies for my room. Now, what are you going to get for me?"

"Well," he answered, contemplatively, "how about a new safety razor and a mug?"—Harger's Magazine.

## A Genuine Optimist.

"Optimists are right, provided they are not unreasoning and excessive," said a fusion leader at a fusion luncheon in New York.

"The optimism of our opponents," he went on, "reminds me of Smith. A druggist said to Smith one night at the lodge:

"There's a movement on foot to make drugs cheaper."  
"Good!" said Smith. "Good! That will bring sickness within the reach of all!"

## Looks Easy.

"Well, I wish him luck," said Mr. Jones, after reading an account of the wedding of a popular member of the local cricket team, but," he added in a rambling tone, "marriage is very much like cricket." "Don't talk so ridiculous," snapped Mrs. Jones. "How ever can you compare cricket to marriage?" "Why," replied Jones, "it looks so easy to those who haven't tried it."—Atlantic Georgian.

Black remarked, "A proposition in a mine for you I've got."  
"It's a good thing, I assure you!"  
White replied, "Well, I am not!"—Lippincott's.

## FAKED PAINTINGS.

Imitations and Forgeries of the Works of Old Masters.

## SHARP TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Specialists Who Are Real Artists in Showing Antique Effects—The Split Panel Deception and an Ingenious Swindling Scheme That Failed.

In addition to a considerable mass of historical information concerning methods employed in producing pictorial works of art, M. Moreau-Vautier's "Technique of Painting" presents much new and interesting matter concerning devices of imitation picture fakery—"trouquage," as the French art world calls it—and systematic, deliberate, skillful forgery that have in recent years rendered extra hazardous the purchase of any picture by a recognized master who has joined the great majority.

Many of these tricks require great skill and knowledge—enough, in all seeming, to enable the forgers to become recognized artists of the first class.

If an old canvas can be found—and there are many thousands in Europe—the production of a Titian or Correggio or Veronese is easy. The worthless picture is painted over or cleared off or the latest fashion—provided with a new canvas face on which a fine forgery has been painted.

Vanish tinted with bitumen gives appearance of age; illecebre juice, ashes steeped in water and lampblack are used to imitate the dirt of time. There are specialists in fly stains, clumsy retouching designed to emphasize age by contrast, and in signatures—a select class, these latter, who call themselves monogrammists.

They know the manner of each great painter, the way he signed his pictures and the place and color used. Sometimes the name is cunningly concealed under a layer of dirt or paint, so that the buyer of this particular "old master" may have the pleasure of discovering it for himself.

The author gives the names of several painters who find a ready road to wealth in multiplying for foreign markets the Rousseaus, Diazs, Corots, Daubignys and Courbets and the like, without which no home of luxury is deemed complete.

Unfinished studies by famous artists sold after death at some official vendue bear the regular sale stamp, a priceless token of authenticity, wherefore the clever forger makes the doubly suggested picture a finished composition, which carries on its back an indisputable certificate of genuineness.

Still more adroit is the trick played after the Prometheus sale, where one of these art hounds bought the painter's "Arab Falconer," painted on a wooden panel. The panel was sawed through edgewise, giving the forger a genuine Prometheus without the sale stamp and a black panel bearing the sale stamp. Result, two "genuine" Arab Falconers, sold far apart, with no way at hand to disprove the imitation.

Sometimes, it is pointed out, the novelty of the trick employed works its own defeat, as in the case of a Florentine dealer who sold a fine old painting to a French collector. He offered to send it to the buyer's hotel and asked him to write his name and address on the back of the panel in order to remove all doubt. This was done, but then the collector changed his mind and carried the picture off despite the dealer's protestations.

When the traveler got home he took the picture out of its frame to clean it. He found that he had brought away two pictures. The first, which he had bought, concealed a copy, on the back of which he had signed his name.

This was almost perfect rascality. If the collector had had the picture sent to his hotel he would have received the copy. If he had protested that it was not the picture he bought he would have been shown his own signature on the back of the panel.

The Italian government prohibits the exportation of native art works except by permission that is very hard to get. But the collectors and the owners of old family pictures find no difficulty in evading this. They order copies, put them in place of the originals and secretly send the latter out of the country. Thus a genuine old Italian master is one of the easiest things to acquire in the realm of high priced art.

## Advertising Pays 100 Per Cent.

A Kansas man lost a five dollar bill and advertised for it. In a day or two a man appeared in his office, saying that he had seen the advertisement, and handed him the bill. In a few days the Kansas man was going through his "other" clothes and found the original bill which he thought he had lost. Notwithstanding the fact that the events in this story may sound suspicious, the lesson is obvious.—Kansas City Star.

## Calm Osculation.

"I hear they are passionately in love with each other."  
"It might pass for passion in Boston. They kiss each other with their eye-glasses on."—Washington Herald.

## It Must Be So.

Mrs. Knottall—What do those sailors mean when they speak of the dog watch? Mr. Knottall—That's part of the crew of an ocean greyhound.—Kansas City Star.

## Love, hope, fear, faith—these make humanity; these are its signs and note and character.—Robert Browning.

"Yes," Cholly explained: "mental science, no doubt."

"I must deeply confess I know little about."

"To give it deep thought I have never been able."

"I can readily understand that," answered Mabel.

## Lippincott's.

The main pursuits of the suburbanite are trains and servants.—Lippincott's.

## TRUNKS OF ELEPHANTS.

They Serve Many Purposes and Take the Place of Hands.

Elephants are interesting because they have such varied feelings, such a wide range of intelligent appreciation. Doubtless this is in part due to the possession in the trunk of an organ the development of which has itself permitted development of brain power. Very great brain power could not have been developed as an accompaniment merely of hoofs; hands, however imperfect, were necessary or something else that would serve as a partial substitute for hands.

By watching a herd of elephants any one can specially see the large range of uses to which the trunk is put and the large range of needs and emotions which it develops and satisfies. During courtship the bull and cow caress one another with their trunks. Elephants are very curious, and the trunks are used to test every object which arouses their curiosity. The cow is constantly fondling and sniffing the calf with her trunk. The trunk is used to gather every species of food and to draw water. It is used to spray dust or water over the body. It is used to test rotten and dangerous ground. It is in constant use to try the wind so as to guard against the approach of any foe.

As one watches the great beasts the trunks continually appear in the air above them, uncurling, twisting, feeling each breath of air. Now and then a great ear is flapped. Now and then the weight of the body is slightly shifted from one colossal leg to another. The huge beasts are rarely entirely motionless for any length of time. Nor are they long silent, for aside from subdued squeaks or growls and occasional shrill calls there are queer internal rumblings. Their eyes are very bad. Like the rhino, they can only see as a very near-sighted man sees. At a distance of eighty yards or so, when in my dull colored hunting clothes, I could walk slowly toward them or shift my position without fear of discovery.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

## PILGRIMS IN INDIA.

They Travel Packed in Trains Like Sardines in a Box.

Of course pilgrims in India usually travel third class, and the best of such accommodations makes no provision for comfort. Most of the carriages are divided into small cubicles, with long, narrow wooden benches running along the two sides. There is no convenience of any kind, and the travelers are packed into the compartment like so many sardines in a tin.

On festive occasions, when Hindus journey by the hundred thousand to the sacred spots, it is a sight worth traveling many miles to see a pilgrim train bound for some shrine on the Ganges. When it stops at a wayside station scores of intending passengers try to force their way into the already closely packed third class carriages by battering down the locked doors or even endeavoring to crawl through the windows over the heads and shoulders of the occupants. The police use their batons freely to drive the invaders away, but usually a few manage to evade the constables and secure a foothold on the train.

Sometimes the authorities are compelled to carry passengers in open trucks. They plant themselves in the bottom of these cars and remain there, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, for ten, twenty, thirty, forty hours at a stretch, one treading on the toes of the other—fretful babies crying, men and women grumbling—until the end of the journey is reached.—Wide World Magazine.

## Education and Suicide.

The American Practitioner declares that suicide increases with education and civilization and adds: "It has been said, that the spread of the alphabet is coincident with that of self murder. The savage rarely takes his own life. In Italy, Russia and Spain, where the standard of education is low, the fewest suicides on the continent of Europe occur, while in France and Germany, where the people are more sensitive and refined and where the standard of education is higher, the percentage is much increased."

## How the End Will Come.

The professor of natural phenomena had acquired a gasoline car.

"The day is coming," he said to his class a few weeks later, "when the fire will sag and punctures pierce the inner tube and the casing blister—and then this old earth of ours will have a blowout that may shake the dog star from its kennel and hurl the dipper to kingdom come!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Impossible.

Exe—What ridiculous, impossible things these fashion plates are! Mrs. Exe—I know they used to be, but today many of them are engraved from photographs. Exe—Well, this one can't be. Here are two women going in opposite directions, both with brand new gowns on and neither looking back at the other.—Boston Transcript.

## Parental Effort.

"What are you working so hard for?"

"I want to provide for my boy's future," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "I want to lay by enough wealth so that I can leave Josh this farm for a golf course."—Washington Star.

Education is all paint. It does not alter the nature of the wood that is under it. It only improves its appearance a little.—Stanhope.

## Eternal Feminine.

Cinderella had slipped on the glass slipper.

"It's really a world too large for me, George," she said to the prince. "And, besides, I don't like 'em when they magnify."

And the next day she took the slippers and had 'em coated with opaque paint.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## MYSTERY OF SIGHT.

Most Wonderful and Inexplicable of All Our Senses.

## LIMITS OF THE HUMAN VISION.

There Are Colors All About Us That the Eye Cannot See, as We Cannot Distinguish Beyond the Extremes of the Spectrum—Red and Violet.

No two persons see precisely alike any more than any two persons hear precisely the same. The differences in these perceptions are due to the wide disparities not only in the organs of vision and hearing, but also to the differences in mental makeup of the individuals.

There are more unsolved problems as to sight than any other sense. It is the most wonderful and at the same time the most inexplicable sense that we possess. Every school child is taught that we see because rays of light reach the retina of the eye after passing through the transparent cornea, that curved surface which is in direct contact with the external air, the aqueous or watery humor, and the crystalline and vitreous humors.

The eye is thus made up of three separate lenses, through which the light passes before reaching the retina. When observed from outside it is plain that all the images appear to be reversed in the eye. We see everything upside-down, but in some way this reversal is corrected, so that things appear to us as they should, though this simple point has not yet been explained by the most advanced science.

But the eye sees not only images and light; it also distinguishes color. And here is one of the greatest problems with which the eye has to deal. The white light of a ray of sunshine is divided by a prism into all of the colors from red to violet, and it is one of the greatest triumphs of modern optics to have proved that what we call color is nothing but the speed with which some parts of the ray of sunshine strike upon the retina.

The eye can perceive waves striking it as low as red and as high as violet, but there are many rays both above and below the red and violet, the extremes of the spectrum, as they are called. The human eye cannot perceive these because the lengths of the waves or the frequency with which they strike upon the retina are too great or too small for the human organ. Yet they are most important, exercising a great influence upon human beings.

The ultra violet rays are known now by their chemical action and are termed chemical rays, while the infra red rays are heat rays and are known as such. So it is evident that there is much that the eye does not or cannot see, even with all the mechanical aids which have been provided in telescope, microscope, etc.

What really carries the message of vision to the brain center of vision, which is at the back of the head, is the optic nerve, and the fact that if you have a pain in the back of the head it is probably due to eye strain is admitted by all physicians. If you feel that strain and headache located at the occiput the first thing to do is to consult an oculist and get the glasses which will correct the error of vision. Your eyes may be wrong in any number of ways. Either there may be a defect in some one of the lenses or the nerve may have become weakened or the muscles of accommodation by which the eye is focused may be wrong. The last is probably the commonest of troubles and may be easily corrected if promptly taken in hand by an expert.

Cross eyes are only defects of muscular control, and the latest researches point to the necessity for correcting this defect as promptly as possible. Many parents make the fatal mistake of not calling in the specialist even when they notice that an infant "crosses the eyes." But it is in the early stages that this trouble may be best corrected; otherwise the muscles become fixed in their error and the defect is permanent.

It is never too early to put glasses upon the child who requires them. It is often too late to save the child from permanent injury of the most beautiful, most expressive and most useful organ.—New York World.

## Marks of Social Distinction.

"The Hugginses," said Sherlock Holmes, "are very popular with the wealthy classes."

"How do you know?" I queried, confident of a brilliant answer.

"Because there are so many grease spots on the pavement in front of their house."

"I don't see the point," said I.

"You auto," said Sherlock.—Newark News.

## Even In That Day.

From Bee's dictionary, published in 1825:

"Shopping—Among women, going about from shop to shop, buying little articles perhaps, perhaps not, but always pulling about great quantities of goods."—Boston Transcript.

## Cautious.

Mrs. Peck—Mr. Higginer never takes his wife out in his automobile. Peck—I guess he doesn't care to have two unmanageable things on his hands at one time.—Boston Transcript.

While you are dreaming of the future act in the present.

## To the Point.

A lawyer residing in Washington, and noted for his laconic style of expression, sent the following terse and witty note to a refractory client who would not comply with his reiterated demands for the payment of his bill:

"Sir: If you pay the inclosed, you will oblige me. If you do not I shall oblige you."—Lippincott's.

## CONSIDER THE CAT.

The Only Animal Man Has Never Been Able to Conquer.

There is just one animal man has never conquered, never can conquer. Centuries ago every other beast became the slave of man or else fled far from human habitation. One and only one refused to flee or to submit.

The horse, the dog, the cow, the sheep, the goat, the pig—all came into camp thousands of years ago. They have ever since worked for man or fed him, or both. They have been his unquestioned and unquestioning slaves. The elephant, too, has become a servant as have other jungle lords.

The lion, the tiger, the wolf, the bear, and such other savage beasts have not yielded service to man have slunk away in terror from the path of civilization, and are killed on sight.

But one single animal claims man's protection, shares his food and hearth, wanders at will and unmolested through human haunts, and does absolutely no work in return except no orders, and does not even serve as food or clothing.

This only exception to a world of servants and of feared enemies is the domestic cat.

"Think it over," the cat will not work. It will not guard your home. Its flesh and fur serve no use. Its one useful act is the catching of mice and rats. And these it slays and eats because it wants to; not to help out its owner. For example, it does not bring its captured prey to its owner to eat. Nor will it hunt rodents unless it happens to feel like doing so.

The cat won't work. It won't even learn tricks unless it happens to want to. And no one can punish or torture it into learning any trick it doesn't want to learn.

That is why there are almost no trick cats in animal shows and why the few that are there do such very simple tricks. A dog can be tortured into doing tricks. A cat can't.

When some animals become man's slaves and others flee from him, the cat did neither. It simply took all the favors and advantages man had to offer, and refused to do one lick of work in exchange. Beat a dog and he will fawn on you. Beat a cat and he will attack you and then desert you. You can't conquer the cat. You can't make it work.—New York World.

## English Weights and Measures.

Other things besides fish have their own peculiar measures. Gunpowder, raisins and butter are sold by the barrel, but the weight varies. A barrel of powder weighs 100 pounds, of raisins 112 pounds, of butter 224 pounds. You can also buy butter by the firkin of fifty-six pounds, while a firkin of soft soap is sixty-three pounds. "Stones" are not always the same. A stone of glass is five pounds; a "customary stone" is eight pounds, the "legal stone" fourteen pounds. A "folder of lead" depends upon where you buy it. In London or Hull you will get only nineteen and a half hundredweight, in Newcastle they will give you twenty-one and a half hundredweight and in Derby twenty-two and a half.—London Globe.

## Look For the Pearls.

Do you know that perhaps within a stone's throw of your suburban home pearls may be found. Sara Savage Miller has an article in Suburban Life on "Fresh Water Pearl Fishing." She says that almost every stream and pond throughout the United States contains one or more varieties of mussels in which pearls are found and tells of a carpenter of Paterson, N. J., who found a magnificent pink pearl weighing ninety-three grains in the waters of Notch Brook. It was bought by Tiffany & Co. for \$1,500 and later was sold to the Empress Eugenie. Since then it has been known as the famous Queen pearl.

## He That Keeps His Lawn Well.

Show me the man whose lawn is in good condition year by year and I will show you one whose wife did well to get him.

For let me tell you, friends and fellow travelers to the tomb, there are more sticks and bones, clotheless and crooked wires upon a lawn, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy. And he that cheerfully endures the slams upon the bread basket that the lawn mower hands him when its cutters clog possesses more than Christian fortitude—it mounts up to fifty-tude.—Engene Wood in Everybody's Magazine.

## Locating the Bar.

A grimy looking stranger entered a hotel. "Where's the bar?" he asked of Pat, who was standing at the door.

"What kind of bar?" asked the latter.

"Why, refreshment bar, of course! What do you suppose I mean?"

"Well," drawled Pat with a twinkle, "I didn't know but you might mean a bar of soap."—London Answers.

## Keep Tennis Balls Dry.

Tennis balls can be preserved in usable shape for an indefinite length of time if they are kept absolutely dry. They lose their resiliency and become "dead" before they are worn out for the reason that dampness decomposes the rubber.—Popular Mechanics.

## The Hard Knocks.

"This old world at best is only an anvil and life a sort of Plutonian blacksmith, that, with varying blows, strikes us into form. The blow that hurts us most may shape us best."

The head, like the stomach, is most easily infected with poison when it is empty.—Jean Paul Richter.

For three long, weary years they had been up against the matrimonial game. Together they were meandering down the street, when the wife paused in front of a jeweler's window.

"Do you remember, dear," she said, "how we used to stop here and look at the wedding rings—one of which I am wearing now?"

"Ah, yes!" rejoined the husband, reflectively. "Those were happy days."

## POPPY FIELDS OF PERSIA.

Tapping the Plants to Gather the Pearl-Like Drops of Juice.

Round about Shiraz, as far as Japan, southward to the country of the date palm, a great deal of opium is grown, and several thousand chests are shipped from Shiraz to China and various other large centers of the trade every season. The collecting of the opium juice begins in June, when the flowers having faded and the leaves fallen, the poppy heads are ready to be bled. When the sun stands low on the western horizon the men with the tools start their work, making one or two incisions in the fleshy green skin of the heads on the side toward the setting sun. During the cool night hours the brown, strong smelling viscous juice oozes out and collects in pearl-like drops on the surface of the seed vessel.

Before the rising sun gathers sufficient power to dry or crystallize the sticky substance the gathering is in full swing. Stepping carefully from plant to plant, the men gather the opium on the broad blades of their crescent shaped collecting knives, which have an upturned back about an inch high to prevent the juice from dripping off. As soon as a knife is full it is handed to the owner of the field or his farmhand, who stands among the collectors to see that none of the precious drops are hidden away by the workers to increase their daily wages. As soon as the morning work is over the fields are deserted until the afternoon, when now incisions have to be made. Each plant is tapped twice, and a large poppy head gives from twenty to thirty grains of opium.—Christian Herald.

## LOOKS LIKE A SEA OF ICE.

Curious Lake of Soda in the Wilds of East Africa.

Lake Magadi, in British East Africa, is famous for its vast deposits of soda. Until recently few people have seen its shores, for it lies in the midst of a barren and waterless district, but the railway that was started a few years ago by an English company opens the way for travelers to this curious natural phenomenon. A recent visitor describes it in the London Field:

Ordinarily it looks as if it had frozen and as if snow had then fallen upon it, partially thawed and frozen again. The temperature gives the lie to this appearance of roughened ice, for the heat is extreme and at midday almost unbearable. A cool breeze from the sea even through a hole, and the sharp, projecting spikes, which resemble horse frost, will pierce any except the thickest sole. After the rains there is a layer of water over the greater part of the lake, which turns a lovely pink color. By moonlight the scene is world-beautiful.

The lake contains at least 200,000,000 tons of crystalline substance, composed almost equally of carbonate and bicarbonate of soda. Surface and underground streams of saturated soda liquor continually feed it. The present supply of soda is enormous, and as fast as it is removed a new surface, formed from the "mother liquid" beneath, replaces it. Natives have collected soda from the same spot year after year without making the slightest difference in the abundance of the supply.

## Pithy Summing Up.

The late Mayor Gaynor of New York, as all the world knows from his letters, was a public critic, and at a luncheon at the Century club, discussing a novelist who had begun well, but had degenerated into the lowest type of "best seller," Mayor Gaynor said:

"This scribbler's whole biography could be put into two questions and answered thus:

"How did he commence writing?"





